Accidẽtia ſtãbrigiana

editione nuper recognita & caſtigata lima Roberti VVhitintoni Lichtfeldienſis inflorentiſſima Oxonienſi academia Laureati.

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CVm versari primũ cepi Clarissime Vates circa ea potissime: quę tenera adhuc infantulorũ etas quotidiano (absit homine doctissimo) cõuitio efflagitabat. Tũ amor in te meus maiore statim incãduit flãmula Nam te habent huius seculi hoies, quo facilius puellorũ excutiãt barbariem: instructorũ forte imperitia natam q̃ vt hos annos pueriles adhuc tuis adiuuẽt editionibus Quãq̃ & nonnullos iã pridẽ tibi hãc inuidisse dexteritatẽ audio. quibuscũ, si veteribus etiã poetis ac oratoribus in vitã resurgere foret liberũ in grãmaticã prorsus iretur cõflictationẽ. Quod aũt istiusmodi barbarorũ dẽtes (ceu theominã rabiẽ) tibi intellexerim exarsisse, nõ dubitaui (sane) in taliũ hominũ male sonos vultus refulminare iacula quib⁹, si ptinatiore sentẽtia pstiterit, oib⁹ erit archadia pabulo, vbi quoad illorũ supstes fuerit vita, tãdiu etiã cũ auriculatis propriũ erit animantibus rudere. Qui vero crescẽtes annos, aptiora dicendi lina efformara studuerit (velut superiorũ doctrinarũ stitibũdus) is sane, quasi puer Latonius alienã ruditatẽ (te autore) penetrabit, ac olympiaco extinguet certamine.

Quędã tamẽ legendis priorib⁹ Stambrigie preceptiunculis, quibus etiã restituẽdis manũ adieciste summã, obtemperanter occurrerũt: quę ꝙ alienis graphistarum leuitatibus cõruptiores, manus nostras iuciderit tibi absentea prelo & Regie preuẽto magestati (his recognocẽdis) obsequio adesse volui: si quid aũt est in quo ex tanto peccauerim ausu, hanc ipsi mihi remitte libertatẽ. vale Londini a partu virgineo vicesimosexto nostre salutis Anno decimo sexto, Ka, Octobris.

How many partes of reaſō be there / viij. nowne / pronowne / verbe / partycyple / aduerbe / coniunccyon / prepoſycyon and interiecc̄yon. Of the whiche. viij. iiij. be declyned / nowne / pronowne / & partycyple with caſe and verbe onely wout caſe Theſe other foure / aduerbe / coniunccyō / prepoſycyon & interiecc̄yō be vndeclyned. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne Nowne
For he is a parte of reaſō declyned wt caſe. And ꝑ name of euery thynge that maye be felte / ſeen / herde / or vnderſtande / is in latyn a nowne propre or appellatyue. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne ꝓpre. For his ſignificacyō Propre
accordeth but to one thynge / though it appere that the voyce ſomtyme accordeth to many / as Johā / Thomas Londō / Temmes with other propre names. ¶ How Appella
knowe ye a nowne appellatyue. For bothe his voyce & tyue
his ſignificacyō accordeth to many thynges / as a man a beeſt / a towne / a flode / wt other lyke. ¶ Of nownes ſome be ſubſtantyues / ſome be adiectyues / & ſome be relatyues. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne ſubſtantyue. For Subſta
he may ſtande by hymſelfe wout helpe of another worde & is declyned in latyn wt one artycle as hic magiſter or with two at the moſt / as hic et hec ſacerdos. ¶ How
knowe ye a nowne adiectiue. For he may not ſtande by Adiecti
hymſelfe without helpe of an other worde / & is declyned in latyn wt thre artycles in one caſe / as hic & hec et hoc felix / or with thre dyuers endynges / as bonus bona bonum. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne relatyue. For he Relatiue
maketh rehercynge of a thynge ſpoken of before / & that that is reherſed of the relatyue is called the antecedent ¶ How many thynges longe to euery nowne. Spir. wherche ſyre. Fourme fygure / gendre / nōbre / perſone /

And case. ¶ How many fourmes of nownes be there? two. the prymatyue and deryuatyue. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne prymatyue? For he is not fourmed of an other worde/as this nowne Aurum. ¶ Howe knowe ye a nowne deryuatyue? For he is fourmed of an other worde/as this nowne Aureus. ¶ How many fygures of nownes be there? iii. the symple as magnus/ the compounde/as magnanimus. the decompoũde/as magnanimitas. ¶ How many gendres of nownes be there? seuen/the malculyne/the femynyne/ ỹ neutre/the comyn of two/the comyn of thre/the eppcene/and the dubyn gendre. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne of the malculyne gendre? For he is declyned with this artycle hic/ as hic magister/ & in thynges haunynge lyfe he betokeneth onely ỹ male. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne of the femynyne gendre? For he is declyned wt̃ hec/as hec musa/ & in thynges haunynge lyfe he betokeneth onely the female. ¶ How of ỹ neutre gendre? For he is declyned with hoc/as hoc stamnũ. ¶ How of the comyn of two gendres? For he is declyned with hic & hec/ as hic & hec sacerdos. ¶ How of the comyn of thre gendres? For he is declyned with hic hec and hoc/as hic et hec & hoc felix ¶ How of the eppcene gendre? For vnder one voyce/ & one artycle he comprehendeth bothe the male and the female/as hic passer/hec aquila. ¶ How of the dubyn gendre? For he is declyned with hic vel hec/as hic vel hec dies. ¶ How many nombres be there? two the synguler and the plurell. ¶ How knowe ye the synguler nombre? For he speketh but of one thynge/as a man. ¶ How knowe ye the plurell nombre? For he speketh of many thynges as men. ¶ How many persones be there? Thre. The fyrste/the seconde/and the thyrde.

Dryma' tyue

Deryua' tyue.

Malcu' lyne

Femynine

Neutre.

Comyn of two.

Comyn of thre.

Eppcene

Dubyn:

¶ How knowe ye the fyrste persone? For he speketh of hymselfe/as/ I/me/vs/or we. Of this persone be but two latyn wordes/ego and nos/with theyr oblyques. ¶ How knowe ye the seconde persone? For he is spoken vnto/as thou/the/you/or ye ¶ Of this persone be but two latyn wordes/tu and vos/with theyr oblyques/& euery vocatyue case. ¶ How knowe ye the thyrde persone For he is spoken of/as he/hym/it/his/them/or they/& all casual wordes be of the thyrde persone/outtake ego and nos/tu and vos/with theyr obliques/& euery vocatyue case. ¶ How many cases be there? vi. the nomynatyue/p̄ genityue/p̄ datyue/p̄ accusatiue/the vocatyue/ and p̄ ablatyue. ¶ How knowe ye p̄ nominatyue case to the verbe? For he answereth to this question who or what/and cometh before p̄ verbe/excepte in voyces of the imperatyue mode/& some voyces of the optatiue mode. Also somtyme whan I haue this englysshe there/ here or it is/and in certayne interrogacyons. ¶ How knowe ye p̄ genytyue case? For whan this sygne of cometh after a nowne substantyue/or a verbe substantyue/the worde that foloweth of/shal be put comenly in the genytyue case. But this sygne of folowynge a nowne partytyue/dystrybutyue/comparatyue/ or superlatyue with other put partytiuely/is sygne of the genytyue case/or the accusatyue case with inter/or the ablatyue case with er. ¶ Also whan two substantyues come togyder/yf the one be hauer of the other/the hauer shal be put in to the genytyue case. ¶ How knowe ye p̄ datyue case? For to before a nowne or a pronowne without bodyly mouynge/is the sygne of the datyue case/& with bodyly mouynge is comynly signe of p̄ accusatyue case/with this prepolycyon ad. ¶ How knowe ye the

Fyrst persone

Seconde persone

Dicūtur casꝰ obliqui/eo⁹ p̄ rectū & vocatiuum

Thyrde persone

Cases

Nominatyue.

Nota interrogatiua/infinita et relatiua nat̄ p̄ videnti questionē.

Genitiue

Sunt adiectiua oīa verba p̄ter suum q̄ tñ substantiuum sit.

Datyue.

Accusatyue.

accusatyue case. For he cometh after a verbe / & answereth to the questyon whome or what. Also in with a to wyll serue to the accusatyue case. And in without a to wyll serue to the ablatyue case. ¶ How knowe ye the vocatyue vocatyue case. For he is called or spoken to. ¶ How knowe ye the ablatyue case. In / with / by / thrugh / for / from / fro / than / and by after the comparatyue degree be sygnes of the ablatyue case. Not withstandynge some of them be otherwhyles sygnes of other case. Of after a nowne adiectyue / verbe adiectyue / participle / gerundyue / or supyne / is the sygne of the ablatyue case with a prepolycyon. ¶ How many declensons of nownes be there. Fyue. The fyrst / the seconde / the thyrde / the fourth and the fyfthe.

Fyrst declenson

¶ How knowe ye the fyrst declenson of nownes. For the genytyue and the datyue case synguler the nominatyue & the vocatyue case plurell endeth in ea diphthonge / the accusatyue in am / the vocatyue & the ablatyue in a / the genytyue plurell in arum / the accusatyue in as / the datyue & the ablatyue in is. But of these nownes in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abas dant anima dea filia mulacz nata
Cum domina / famula // liberta / iungis equabus
His addas asina / vir plura videbis in vsu.

Poeta. ¶ Nō hic poeta / gō huius poete / dō huic te / actō hūc tam / vcō o poeta / ablō ab hoc poeta. In plurali nō hi poete / gō horū poetarū / dō his poetis / actō hos poetas vocatuo o poete / ablatiuo ab his poetis.

Musa. ¶ Nō hec musa / gō huius muse / dō huic muse / accusatiuo hanc musam / vocatiuo o musa / ablatiuo ab hac musa. In plurali nominatiuo he muse / genitiuo harum musarum / datiuo his musis / accusatiuo has mu-

lus/ vētō o mulꝰ/ ablō ab his mulis. ¶ How knowe ye a the seconde declenſon of nownes. ¶ Of the genytyue ca the ſynguler/ ꝓ nominatyue & the vocatyue plureil ende e the i/ the datyue and the ablatyue ſynguler in o/ the accu Hou atyue in um. ¶ Whan the nompnatyue caſe ſynguler en /for eth in r or in um/ ꝓ vocatyue ſhall be lyke hym. ¶ Whan gree the nominatyne endeth in us/ the vocatyue ſhall ende ngen e excepte deus and agnus/ that maketh the vocatyue . Or lyke the nominatyue. Alſo filius that maketh fili/ and ple/ whan the nominatyne caſe endeth in ius/ yf it be a pro caſe pre name of a man ꝓ vocatyue ſhall ende in i/ as hic Bzi ow tius vētō o Bzici/ the genitrue plurel in orꝫ/ the datyue de/ & the ablatyue in is/ the accuſatyue in os. ¶ Alſo now es. nes of ꝓ neutre gendze of what declēſon ſo euer they be ler ſhall haue thze caſus lyke in bothe nombzes/ ꝓ noiatyue en the acculatyue & the vocatyue/ & thele thze caſes in the plureil nombze/ yf they be declyned ſhall ende in a/ er ty. cepte ambo & duo that make ꝓ neutre in o. ¶ In pꝛali the of ntō duo due duo/ gtō orū atū orū/ dtō obus abus obus actō duos duas duo/ vctō o e o/ ablō dnob⁹ abus obus. Lykewyſe is ambo declyned. ¶ Ntō hic magiſter/ gtō magiſter huius tri/ dtō huic tro/ actō hūc trū/ vctō o ter/ ablō ab hoc tro. In pꝛali ntō hi tri/ gtō horū troū/ dtō his tris actō hos tros/ vctō o tri/ ablō ab his tris. ¶ Ntō hec fagus/ gtō huius gi/ dto huic go/ actō hāc gū/ vocatiuo fagus o ge/ ablō ab hac go. In plurali ntō he gi/ gtō haꝫ gorꝫ dtō his gis/ actō has gos/ vctō o gi/ ablō ab his fagis ¶ Ntō hoc ſcamnū/ gtō huius ni/ dtō huic no/ actō hoc Scānū. nū/ vctō o nū/ aōltō ab hoc no. In plurali noīnatiuo hec na/ gtō horū norū/ datiuo his nis actō hec na/ vctō o na ablō ab his nis. ¶ Nownes adiectiues of the fyrſt de clenſonꝫ the ſecōde ſe declined after thi ſ nowne bonus

Second declenſō.

Inuenīſ tur alia ſi nō in fre quēti vſu

Duo.

magiſter

Fagus

Scānū.

Bonus

Ntō bonus bona bonū/gtō ni ne ni/dtō no ne no/actō nū nā nū/vtō ne na nū/abltō no na no. In plāli ntō ni ne na/gtō norū natū norꝝ/dtō nis/actō nos nas na/vtō ni ne na/abltō nis. ¶ How knowe ye ẏ thyrde declēsion

Thyrde declēsion

of nownes. For the genityue cale ſynguler endeth in is/the datyue in i/the acculatyue in em/the vocatyue ſhall be lyke the nominatyue/excepte in grekē wordes/ẏ ablatyue in e/ſomtyme in i/ſomtyme bothe in e and in i. The noiatyue/the acculatyue/and the vocatyue in es/yf it be of the neutre in a/ẏ genityue plurell in um or in ium/the datyue and ẏ ablatyue in bus. ¶ Theſe nownes in theſe verſes kolowynge make the acculatyue ſyngulet bothe in em and in um.

Em dat et im turris/torquis cum bure ſecuris.
Et reſtis puppis febris peluiſq; bipennis

Que ilm ſolꝰ actū emittunt

¶ Theſe nownes in theſe verſes kolowynge make the acculatyue ſyngulet in im onely.

Hec dant im tantum tigris tibris tiberiq;
Maguderis tuſſis ſitis vis ſiq; carybdis
Neapolis ſitis thetis ac thetios adde
Grecula que recto dant is ſunt conſociande

facitū ab factuꝰ in i ſola.

Flos

¶ Ntō hic flos/gtō huius ris/dtō huic ri/actō hūc rē/vtō o flos/abltō ab hoc re. In plurali ntō hi res/gtō horū florū/dtō his ibus/actō hos res/vtō o res/abltō ab his ibus. ¶ Ntō hoc munus gtō huius muneris/dtō huic ri/actō hoc nus/vtō o nus/abltō ab hoc re. In plurali ntō hec ra/gtō horū cū/dtō his ribus/actō hec ra/vtō o ra/abltō ab his ribꝰ. ¶ Ntō hic et hec ſacerdos gtō huius otis/dtō huic ti/actō hūc et hāc tē/vtō o dos/abltō ab hoc et ab hac ote. In plāli ntō hi et hec tes/gtō horū et harū otū/dtō his tibꝰ/actō hos et has tes/vtō o tes/abltō ab his otibus. ¶ Ntō hic et hec oīs z hoc oē

Munus.

ſacerdos.

Omnis.

ō hui⁹ oīs/dtō huic oī/actō hūc æ hāc oēm et hoc oīne
vctō o oīs et o oīne/ablō ab hoc æ ab hac et ab hoc oīni.
In plali ntō hi et he omnes et hec oīa/gtō horū æ harū
et horū oīm/dtō his oibus/actō hos et has oēs vel oīs æ
hec oīa/vctō o oēs æ o oīa/ablō ab his oibus. ¶ How
knowe ye the fourthe declenſon of nownes. For the ge
nytyue caſe ſynguler/the nominatyue/the accuſatyue/
and the vocatyue plurell ende in us/the datyue ſyngu-
ler in ui/the accuſatyue in um/the vocatyue ſhal be lyke
the nompnatyue/the ablatyue in u/the genytyue plu-
rell in uum/ꝑ datyue æ the ablatyue in ibus. But theſe
nownes in theſe verſes folowynge make ubus.

Plurali ternis et ſertis dant ubus artus
Portus acus queſtus tribus æ lacus æ ſpecus arcus
Paccus adde vetuꝰ ſpecu quercus quoꝙ ficus.

Fourth declenſon

¶ Ntō hec manus/gtō huius manus/dtō huic manui/
actō hāc manū/vctō o manus/ablatiuo ab hac manu.
In plurali ntō he manus/gtō harū manuū/dtō his ma
nibus/actō has manus/vctō a manus/ablatiuo ab his
manibus. ¶ Ntō hoc cornu/gtō huius cornu/dtō huic
cornu/actō hoc cornu/vocatiuo o cornu ablatiuo ab hoc
cornu. In plurali ntō hec cornua/gtō horum cornuum
dtō his cornibus/actō hec cornua/vocatiuo o cornua/
ablō ab his cornibus. ¶ How knowe ye the fyft the de-
clenſon of nownes. For the nominatyue and the voca-
tyue ſyngular/the nompnatyue/the accuſatyue and the
vocatyue plurell ende in es/the genytyue and datyue
tyue caſe ſyngular ui/the accuſatyue in em/the abla
tyue in e/the genytyue plurell in erum/the datyue and
the ablatyue in ebus. All nownes that fyft the declen-
lacke the genytyue/the datyue/and the ablatyue
caſe plurell/excepte theſe in theſe verſes folowynge.

Manus

Cornu

Fyfth declenſon

Acci. ſtam.

Quinte cuncta carent tertiis sertis genitisq;
Plurali/nili maneries facieiq; dies res
Progenies acies species sic meridieiq;

Meridies ¶ Ntō hic meridies/gtō huius ei/dtō huic ei/actō hunc em/vtō o es/abltō ab hoc e. In plurali ntō hi es/gtō horū erū/dtō his ebus/actō hos es/vto o es/abltō ab

Res. his ebus. ¶ Ntō hec res/gtō huius rei/dtō huic rei/actō hāc rem/vtō o res/abltō ab hac re: In plurali ntō he res/gtō harū rerum/dtō his rebus/actō has res/vtō o res ablatiuo ab his rebus.

NOw knowe ye a pronowne. For he is a parte of reason put for a nowne/& betokeneth nor certayne thynge of hymselfe/but by the waye of shewynge or rehersynge. ¶How many pronownes be there. xv. whiche. xv. Ego tu sui ille ipse iste hic is/meus tuus suus noster vester nostras et vestras. To these may be added certayne compoundes/as istic idem and hiccine. Of the whiche all lacke the vocatyue case/except tu meus noster and nostras.

Deficiut quinto casu pronomina cuncta.
Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

¶How many thynges longe vnto a pronowne. vi. as to a nowne/fourme/kygure/gendre/nombre/persone & case. ¶How many fourmes of pronownes be there. ii. the prymatyue & the deryuatyue. ¶How knowe ye a pronowne prymatyue. For he is not fourmed of an other worde/as ego tu sui. ¶How many pronownes prymatyues be there. viii. ego tu sui ille ipse iste hic et is. Of the whiche. viii. ego et tu be onely demonstratyues sui onely a relatyue/the other be somtyme demonstratyues and somtyme relatyues. ¶How knowe ye a pronowne demōstratyue. For by hym is somwhat shewed

Fourmes

Prymatyue

Demonstratyue.

not ſpoken of before. And euery pronowne demonſtratyue ſhall be ſuche gendre & nombre/as the thynge is that is ſhewed by hym. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne relatyue. For by hym is ſomwhat reherſed that was ſpoken of before. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne deryuatyue. For he is fourmed of his primatyue/as meus of ego/noſter of nos. ¶ How many pronownes deryuatyues be there. vii. meus tuus ſuus noſter veſter noſtras et veſtras. Of the whiche. vii. all may be called demonſtratyues exrepte ſuus ſua ſuum/that is alwaye a relatyue. In euery nowne and pronowne poſſeſſyue is vnderſtande the genityue caſe of his primatyue/to whome the adiectyue and the relatyue may be referred. ¶ How many figures of pronownes be there. ii. the ſymple as is/the compounde as idem. ¶ How many gendres of pronownes be there. v. the maſculyne as hic/the femynyne as hec/the neutre as hoc/the comyn of twoo as hic et hec noſtras/the comyn of thre as ego tu ſui. ¶ How many declenſons of pronownes be there. iiii. The fyrſt/the ſeconde/the thyrde/& the fourth. ¶ How knowe ye the fyrſt declēſon of pnownes. For the genityue & the datyue caſe ſynguler endeth in i. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declenſon. Thre. Ego tu ſui ¶ Ntō ego/gtō mei/datyuo mihi/octō me/vctō caret ablatiuo me. In plurali ntō nos/gtō noſtrū vel noſtri datiuo nobis/actō nos/vocatiuo caret/ablatiuo nobis ¶ Nominatiuo tu/gtō tui/dtō tibi/accuſatiuo te/vocatiuo o tu/ablatiuo te. In plurali nominatiuo vos/genitiuo veſtrum vel veſtri/datiuo vobis/accuſatiuo vos/vctōo vos/abltō vobis. ¶ Noiatiuo caret/genitiuo ſui/dtō ſibi/actō ſe/vctō caret/abltō ſe. In plurali ntō caret/gtō ſui/datiuo ſibi/actō ſe/vctō caret/ablatiuo ſe. ¶ How knowe ye the ſeconde declenſon of pro-

Relatyue

Deryuatyue

Fygures

Gendres

Declēſon

Ego.

Tu.

Sui.

nowlies. For the genutyue cale ſynguler endeth in ius or in us/the datyue in i or in e. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declēſon. v. Ille/ipſe/iſte/hic/ eis/and theſe. viii. nownes with theyr compoundes/ vnus/totus/ſolus/vllus/alter/alius/quis/ vter. Of the whi che. viii. nownes/vnus/totus/and ſolus onely haue þ vocatyue cale.

Uerſus.

Pone vocatiuos cum totus ſolus et vnus.
Sed non in reliquis quorū genitiuus in ius

Ille. ¶ Ntō ille illa illud/gtō illius/dtō illi/actō illū illam illud/vtō caret/abltō illo illa illo. In plurali ntō illi ille illa/gtō illorꝝ illarū illorꝝ/dtō illis/actō illos illas illa/vtō caret/abltō illis. ¶ Ipſe ipſa ipſum/and iſte iſta iſtud be lyke wyſe declyned.

	hic		hunc
Ntō	her gtō huiꝰ. dtō huic. actō		hanc. vtō caret.
	hoc		hoc
	hoc	hi	horum
Abltō	hac. In plali ntō he/gtō		harū. dtō his
	hoc	hec	horum
	hos		
Actō	has vtō caret. abltō his		
	hec		

Is. ¶ Ntō is ea id/gtō eius/dtō ei/actō eum eam id/ vtō caret/abltō eo ea eo. In plali ntō ii ee ea/ gtō eorꝝ earū eorum/dtō iis/actō eos eas ea/ vtō caret/abltō iis vel eis. ¶ Ntō vnus vna vnum/ gtō vnius/dtō vni/actō vnum vnam vnum/vtō vne vna vnō/abltō vno vna vno. In plurali ntō vni vne vna/gtō vnorum vnarum vnorꝝ/datiuo vnis/actō vnos vnas vna/vtō vni vne vna/abltō vnis. This nowne vnus is not vſed in the

Unus.

plurell nombre/but whan he is ioyned with a nowne that lyketh the synguler nombre. Totus and solus be lyke wyse declyned. Also vlius vlla vllum/alter altera alterum/alius alia aliud/and vter vtra vtrū/be lyke wyse declyned/saue that they lacke the vocatyue case.

¶ Ntō quis qui que quod vel quid/gtō cuius/dtō cui/actō quem quā quod vel quid/vctō caret/abltō quo vel qui qua vel qui quo vel qui. In plurali ntō qui que que gtō quorū quarū quorū/dtō quis vel qnibus/actō quos quas que/vctō caret/abltō quis vel quibus. ¶ How knowe ye the thyrde declenson of pronownes? For the genityue cale synguler endeth in i/in e/and in i/the datyue in o/in e/and in o. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declenson? v. meus tuus suus noster and vester. Quis. Meus.

¶ Ntō meus mea meū/gtō mei mee mei/dtō meo mee meo/actō meū meā meū/vctō mi mea meū/abltō meo mea meo. In plurali ntō mei e a/gtō meorū arū orū dtō meis/actō meos meas mea/vctō mei e a/abl atiuo eis.

¶ Ntō noster a um/gtō i e i/dtō o e o/actō um am um/vctō noster a um/abltō nostro stra stro. ꝛcc. ¶ Tuus suus and vester be declyned lyke wyse/saue ꝑ they lacke the vocatyue case. ¶ How knowe ye the fourth declenſō of pronownes? For the genytyue case synguler endeth in atis/the datyue in ati. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declēſon? ii. nostras and vestras/and this nowne cuias. ¶ Ntō hic et hec nostras et hoc strate/gtō huius stratis dtō huic strati/actō hunc ꝫ hanc nostratē et hoc nostrate/vctō o nostras et o ate/abltō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hec nostrati. In plurali ntō hi ꝫ he tes ꝫ hec tia/gtō horū ꝫ harū et horū tium/dtō his tibus/actō hos ꝫ has tes et hec tia/vctō o tes et o tia/abltō ab his stratibus Lyke wyse be vestras and cuias declined/saue that they lacke the vocatyue case. Nostras. Vestras Cuias.

HOw knowe ye a verbe. For he is declyned wᵗ mode and tens/without case & artycle/& betokeneth to do/or to suffre or to be. ¶ How many maner of verbes be there. ii. a verbe personal/& a verbe impersonall. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe personall. For he hath nombre & persone/& a nominatyue case. ¶ How many thynges longe to a verbe personall. viii. gendre mode/tens/coniugacion/fygure/fourme/ nombre and persone. ¶ How many gẽdres of verbes personalles be there. v. a verbe actyue/a verbe passyue/neutre/comyn & deponent. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe actyue. For he endeth in o/& by puttynge to r maketh a passyue/outtake facio and his compoundes that kepeth a in compostcyon/& maye gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thynge/excepte inuideo/interdico with fewe other ¶ How knowe ye a verbe passiue. For he betokeneth to suffre/& endeth in r/& by puttynge awaye r/he turneth to his actyue/as amor amo. These be the sygnes of a verbe passyue/am/art/is/was/were/or be. ¶ A verbe passyue wyll haue after hym an ablatyue case wᵗ a prepolycyon of the doer/or somtyme a datyue & before hym a nolatyue case of the sufferer/except ỹ infinityue mode let it. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe neutre. For he endeth in o/& may not take r vpon o/as disco studio/nor gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thynge after hym. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe comyn. For he hath the letter of the passyue/and the sygnyfycacyon of ỹ actyue & the passyue bothe/as largior to graunte/or to be graunted ¶ These be verbes comyn in these verses folowynge

Largior experior veneror morior osculor hortor
Criminor amplector interpretor hospitor adde.

¶ How knowe ye a verbe deponent. For he hath the letter of the passyue/betokeneth to do/as loquor/ejus

Verbe personall.
Gendres
Actiue.
Calefacio Calefio.
Conficio Cõficior.
A verbe passiue
A verbe neutre
Comyn
Deponẽt

to speke/except nascor irascor tristor/et stomachor with certayne other. ¶ How many modes be there/ vi. the indicatyue/the imperatyue/ the optatyue/ the potencyall/the conuunctyue/and the infinytyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye ꝑ indicatyue mode/ For he sheweth or asketh a reason soth or fals. And to this mode wyll serue these latyn wordes. quanꝯ etsi tametsi. Also wordes in cũqz as quicũqz/ ꝛ voyces gemynate put infinytly/ as quisqs the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to the conuunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the imperatyue mode/ For he byddeth or cõmaundeth. ¶ How knowe ye ꝑ optatyue mode/ For he wylleth or desyreth/ ꝛ these wordes lette wolde god/ I praye god/ & other wordes of wellhynge be the sygnes of the optatyue mode. Also these latyn wordes/ oli/ vtinam/ o/ vt/ ꝛsi/ put for vtinã wyll serue to the optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the potẽcyal mode/ For he hath the sygnyfycacyon of one of these verbes possum/ volo/ or debeo/ and the infynytyue mode of the verbe that he cometh of. And his sygnes in englysshe be these/ maye/ can/ myght/ wolde/ sholde/ or ought/ with other lyke/ and he is fourmed in all tenses lyke the voyce of the optatyue mode/ saue it that is the voyce of the preterplusperfectens/ in hym is also the voyce of the preterperfectẽs/ ꝛ he is put somtyme with the sygnes of the conuunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the conuunctyue mode/ For he ioyneth a verbe to hym or hymselfe to an other. And the wordes in these verses folowynge wyll serue to the conuunctiue mode/ and many of them somtymes to the indicatyue mode.

Sumũtur passiuenõ nũqz et ꝑticipia ꝑteriti temporis deponentiũ vt ortus natus.

Abusiue poũntur aliquãdo i hoc modo voces preteriti ꝑfecti futuri coniunctiui.

Anteꝙ vt postꝙ nisi quin ꝙuis vbi donec
An si cum dubitant/ quasi quum/ acsiqz priusꝙ
Hec conuunctiuos poscunt licet adde quouisqz

¶ How knowe ye the infynytyue mode. For to before a verbe is the sygne of the infynytyue mode. And also whan two verbes come togyder wt a relatyue or a conieccyon the latter shall be put in the infynytyue mode.

¶ The infynytyue mode hath neyther nombre nor persone/nor nominatyne cale/but comynly an accusatyue cale before hym expressed or vnderstode.

Tenses.

¶ How many tenses be there. v. the presentens/the preterimperfectens/the preterperfectens/the preterplusperfectes/and the futurtens.

Presentens.

¶ How knowe ye the presentens. For he betokeneth ỹ tyme ỹ is now/as I loue.

preterimperfectes

¶ How knowe ye the preterimperfectens. For he speketh of the tyme that is past without ony of these sygnes haue or had/as I loued or dyde loue.

Preterperfectens.

¶ How knowe ye the preterperfectens. For he speketh of the tyme that is past/with this sygne haue/hast/or hath/as I haue loued/ỹ hast loued/he hath loued.

¶ The preterperfectens is vsed of ten tymes for the preterimperfectens/bothe in latyn matynge/& in construccyon.

preterplusperfectes

¶ How knowe ye the preterplusperfectes. For he speketh of the tyme that is past wt this sygne had or haddest/as I had loued/ỹ haddest loued.

Futurtes

¶ How knowe ye the futurtens. For he speketh of the tyme that is to come comynly wt this sygne shall or wyll/as I shall loue/I wyll loue/thou shalt loue or wylte loue.

Fyrst conugacyo:

¶ How many coniugacyons be there. iiii. the fyrst/the seconde/the thyrde/the fourthe.

¶ How knowe ye a verbe of the fyrst coniugacyon. For in declynynge he hath a longe before ỹ re in ỹ actyue voyce or before ris in the passyue voyce/as amare amaris/excepte dare circundare/venundare/pessundare/latidare/the whiche haue a shorte.

Seconde coniugacyon.

¶ How of the seconde coniugacyon. For in declynynge he hath e longe before the re in ỹ actyue voyce/& before ris in ỹ passyue voyce/as

docere. doceris. ¶ How of the thyrde conjugacyon for in declynynge he hathe shorte before the re in the actyue voyce or before ris in the passyue voyce/as legere legeris. ¶ How of the fourth conjugacyon for in declynynge he hath i longe before the re in the actyue voyce and before ris in the passyue voyce/as audire audieris ¶ How many fygures of verbes be there. iii. the symple as taceo. the cõpoũde/as cõticeo. the decõpoũde/as conticesco. ¶ How many fourmes of verbes be there. two. the pzymatyue/as lego. the derivatyue as lectito. ¶ How many nõbzes of verbes be there. ii ꝑ synguler as lego. the plurell as legimus. ¶ How many persones of verbes be there. iii. ꝑ fyrst as lego legimus ꝑ seconde as legis legitis. ꝑ thyrde as legit legunt. ¶ Amo as aui amare/amãdi/do/dũ/amatũ tu/amãsaturꝰ (to loue) ¶ Doceo dores docui docere/docẽdi do dũ/doctũ tu/docens doturꝰ (to teche) ¶ Lego gis gi gere. legẽdi do dũ lectũ ctu/legens lecturꝰ (to rede) ¶ Audio is iui audire audiendi do dũ/auditũ tu/audiens auditurus (to here)

Amo/as/at	I loue	amamus atis ant.	
Doceo/ces/cet	I teche.	In ꝑali docemus cetis cent	Indi cati no modo tpe ꝑsi
Logo/gis/git	I rede	legimus gitis gũt	
Audio/is/it	I here	audimꝰ ditis diunt	

Amabam	I loued or dyd loue.	
Docebam		Ptõ imp fecto.
Legebam bas bat.	In plurali bamus batis bant.	
Audiebam		

Amaui	I haue loued.	
Docui		Ptõ per fecto.
Legi	isti it. In plurali imus istis erunt vel ere.	
Audiui		

Acci. stam.

plus
rfectō

Amaram ¶ I had loued.
Docueram
Legeram ras rat. In plurali ramus ratis rant.
Audieram

uturo

Amabo ¶ I shall loue/or I wyll loue.
Docebo bis bit. In plurali bimus bitis bunt.
Legam es et. In plurali emus etis ent.
Audiam

Imperati uo mō tē pore pre senti.

Loue ÿ. let hym loue. let vs loue. loue you. let them loue.
Ama/et amemus amate ament.
Doce/at doceamus docete doceant.
Lege/at In plurali legamus legite legant.
Audi/at audiamus audite audiant.

Futuro.

¶ Let vs loue. loue you. let them loue.
Amato (Loue thou or he
Docето here after) emus tote ātо vel antote
Legito tu vel ille. In plāli. gamus tote gūto vel gūtote.
Audito amus tote diūto vel tote

Optati. uo modo tēpore p. senti vti nam.

Amarem ¶ Wolde to god I loued.
Docerem
Legerem res ret. In plurali vtinā remus retis rent.
Auditem

Caret preterito imperfecto. Quidam tamen volunt presentis esse & preteriti imperfecti.

Pō per fecto vti.

Amauerim ¶ I pray god I haue loued.
Docuerim
Legerim tis rit. In plurali vtinā rimus ritis rint
Audiuerim

Pō plus qpfecto. vtinam.

Amauissem ¶ Wolde to god I had loued.
Docuissem
Legissem ses set. In plurali vtinam semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

Amem (let me loue) ames (loue thou) amet (let hym loue)
In plurali vtinam amem⁹ (let vs loue) ametis (loue ye)
ament (let them loue)

Futuro v
tinam. Docearn
Legam
Iudiam

as at. In plurali vtinam amus atis ant

Amarem ¶ I wolde/ shold/ or ought to loue.
Potentia Docerem
li mõ tpe Legerem
presenti. Iudirem

res ret. In plurali remus retis rent.

¶ Caret preterito imperfecto.

Ptõ pfe- Amauissem I wolde/ shold/ or ought to haue loued
fecto. Docuissem
Legissem
Iudiuissem

ses set. In plurali semus setis sent.

Ptõ pluſ Amauissem ¶ I had loued.
q̃pfecto. Docuissem
Legissem
Iudiuissem

ses set. In plurali semus setis sent.

¶ I may loue or can loue.
Futuro. Amem
Docearn
Legam
Iudiam

eset. In plurali emus etis ent
as at. In plurali amus atis ant.

¶ I shall loue.
Coniũcti
uo mõ tẽ Amem
pore pñti Docearn
Legam
Iudiam

eset. In plurali emus etis ent.
as at. In plurali cũ amus atis ant.

Ptō imp	Amarem	Cwhan I loued oꝛ dyd loue.
fecto cu.	Docerem	
	Legerem	res ret. In plurali cū remus retis rent.
	Audirem	
Ptō pfe	Amauerim	Cwhan I haue loued.
cto cum.	Docuerim	
	Legerim	ris rit. In plurali cū rimus ritis rint
	Audiuerim	
Ptō plus	Amauissem	Cwhan I had loued
ꝯpfecto.	Docuissem	
cum.	Legissem	ses set. In plurali cū semus setis sent.
	Audiuissem	
Futuro	Amaue-	Cwhan I shall loue
cum.	Docue-	
	Lege-	to ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
	Audiue-	

Infinitiuo	Amare (to loue)	amauisse (to haue oꝛ had loued)
modo tē	Docere Ptō perfecto docuisse	
pore pre	Legere plusꝯperfecto. legisse	
senti.	Audire	audiuisse
Futuro.	Amaturū (to loue)	amā (to loue oꝛ of louyng)
	Docturū esse Gerundia vel	docen-
	Lecturū participialia	legen di do dum.
	Auditurū verba sunt hec	audien

Supina.	Amatum to loue	amatu	to be loued
	Doctum to teche	doctu	to be taught
	Lectum to rede	lectu	to be redd
	Auditum to here	auditu	to be herde

Duo participia veniũt ab hoc verbo alterum presentis tꝫ.

Amans ¶ Louynge
Docens Alternum prioris
Legens futuri vt
Audiens

Amaturus (to loue/or a
Docturus but to loue)
Lecturus
Auditurus

¶ Amor/aris/atus sum ari/amandus.
Doceor/eris/doctus sum/doceri/doctus/docendus.
Legor/legeris/lectus sum/legi/lectus/legendus.
Audior/diris/ditus sum/audiri/auditus/audiendus.

Indicatiuo modo tpe pñti.

Amor aris vel are atur
Doceor
Legor eris vel ere etur. In plurali mur mini tur.
Audior

Jam loued.

Ptõ imp fecto.

Ama
Docebar baris vel bare batur. In plurali bamur bamini bantur.
Audie

I was loued.

Ptõ pfecto.

Amaty
Doctus sũ vel fui/tus es vel fuisti/tus est vel fuit. (ued
Lectus In plurali ti sumus vel fuimus/ti estis vel
Auditus fuistis/ti sunt fuerunt vel fuere

I haue be loued/ỹ hast be loued/he hath be lo

Ptõ plusq̃pfecto.

Amatus
Doctus erã vel fuerã/tus eras vel fueras/tus erat vel
Lectus fuerat. In plurali ti eramus vel fueramus/ti
Auditus eratis vel fueratis/ti erant vel fuerant.

I hade be loued.

Futuro.

Amabor
Docebor beris vel bere bitur. In plurali bimur bimini
Legar (buntur.
Audiar eris vel ere etur. In plurali emur emini entur

I shall be loued/or wyll be loued.

¶ Be thou loued (let hym be loued) let vs be loued be ye loued / let them be loued.

Imperatiuo modo tpe pñti.

Amare / ametur		emur amini entur.
Docere / doceatur.	In plurali	amur cemini ceantur.
Legere / legatur.		gamur gimini gantur.
Audire / audiatur.		diamur dimini antur.

Futuro.

Be thou or he loued here after. let vs / be ye / let them.

Amatoꝛ		emur aminoꝛ antoꝛ.
Docetoꝛ tu vel ille.	In plurali	amur ceminoꝛ centoꝛ.
Legitoꝛ		amur iminoꝛ guntoꝛ.
Auditoꝛ		amur iminoꝛ untoꝛ.

Optatiuo modo tpe pñti vtinam.

Ama-	¶ Wolde god I were loued.	
Doce-		
Lege-	rer reris vel rere retur.	In plurali vtinã re-
Audi-	mur remini rentur.	

Pto pfecto vtinã

¶ Caret pꝛeterito imperfecto.

Amatus	¶ I pꝛaye god I haue be loued.	
Doctus	sim vel fuer m / tus sis vel fueris / tus sit vel	
Lectus	fuerit.	In plurali vtinam ti simus vel fueri-
Auditus	mus / ti sitis vel fueritis / ti sint vel fuerint.	

Pto pluſq; pfecto vtinam.

Amatus	¶ I Wolde god I had be loued.	
Doctus	esse vel fuisse / ꝛ esses vel fuisses / ꝛ esset vel	
Lectus	fuisse.	In plurali vtinã ti essi mus vel fuisse-
Auditus	mus / ti ẽtis vel fuisseris / ti ẽnt vel fuissent	

Futuro vtinam.

Amer (let me be loued) meris vel mere / be thou loued (metur (let hym be loued) In plurali vtinã amemur (let vs be loued) mini (be ye loued) entur (let them be loued)

Docear

Legaris vel areatur. In plu. vti. amur amini antur.

	Amā⁹	¶ I wolde/sholde/or ought to be loued.
Potentia	Docē⁹	
li mō tpe	Legē⁹	rer reris vel rere retur. In plurali remur re⁹
preſenti.	Judi⁹	(mini rentur.
		¶ Caret pzeterito imperfecto.
	Amatus	I wolde/sholde/or/ought to haue be loued.
Ptō per⁹	Doctus	eſſem vel fuiſſē/tus eſſes vel fuiſſes/tus eſſet
fecto.	Lectus	vel fuiſſet. In plurali ti eſſem⁹ vel fuiſſemus
	Juditus	ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis/ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.
	Amatus	¶ I haue be loued.
Ptō pluſ	Doctus	eſſem vel fuiſſem/tus eſſes/vel fuiſſes/t⁹ eſſet
q̄pfecto.	Lectus	vel fuiſſet. In plurali ti eſſem⁹ vel fuiſſemus
	Juditus	ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis/ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.
		¶ I may or can be loued.
	Amer	eris vel ere etur. In plurali emur emini ētur
Futuro.	Docear	
	Legar	aris vel are atur. In plurali amur amini ātur
	Judiar	
		¶ whan I am loued.
	Amer	eris vel ere et. In plurali cū emur emini ētur
Coniūcti	Docear	
uo modo	Legar	ar⁹ vel are atur. In plu. cū amur amini antur
tpe preſē	Judiar	
ti cum.		
	Ama⁹	¶ whan I was loued.
Ptō imp	Docē⁹	
fecto cū.	Legē⁹	rer reris vel rere retur. In pr̄ari cū remur rē⁹
	Judi⁹	(mini rentur.
	Amatus	¶ whan I haue be loued.
Ptō per⁹	Doctus	ſim vel fuerim/tus ſis vel fueris/tus ſit vel
fecto cū.	Lectus	fuerit. In plurali cū ti ſimus vel fuerimus/
	Juditus	ti ſitis vel fueritis/ti ſint vel fuerint.

Ptō pluſ ꝑfectō cum.

Amatus (whan I had be loued.
Doctus eſſem vel fuiſſe/tus eſſes vel fuiſſes/tus eſſet
Lectus vel fuiſſet. In plurali ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus
Auditus ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis/ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Futuro cum.

Amatus (whan I ſhall be loued.
Doctus ero vel fuero/tus eris vel fueris/tus erit vel
Lectus fuerit. In plurali cū ti erimus vel fuerimus/
Auditus ti eritis vel fueritis/ti erint vel fuerint.

Infiniti-no modo tpe pñti.

Amari to be loued amatum/to haue or had be loued
Docerī Ptō perfe- doctum
Legī ctoꝛ pluſq̄- lectum eſſe/vel tum fuiſſe.
Audiri perfecto auditum.

(Futuro amatum iri/vel amandū eſſe(to be loued)

Duo partici-pia veniūt ab hoc verbo paſ tiuo alterū ꝑ-teriti vt.

Amatus I loued. Futurum Amandus(to be loued)
Doctus Alterum Docendus
Lectus futuri vt Legendus
Auditus Audiendus.

Formyn ge of ten les.

Of the preterperfectens of the indycatyue mode be. viii. tenſes fourmed. The preterpluperfectens of the ſame mode/by chaungynge in i to e ſhoꝛte and puttynge to ram/as amaui amaueram. The preterperfectēs of ꝑ optatiue mode/& the cōiūctiue mode/by chaungynge i in to e ſhoꝛte & puttynge to rim/as amaui amauerim. The futurtens of ꝑ cōiunctiue mode/by chaungynge i into e ſhoꝛte & puttynge to ro/as amaui amauero. The preterpluperfectēs of ꝑ optatiue mode/of ꝑ potencyal mode & of ꝑ cōiunctiue mode/by puttynge to ſſem/as amaui amauiſſem. The preterperfectēs of ꝑ infinytyue mode by puttynge to ſ and ſe/as amaui amauiſſe

¶ How many concordes of grammer be there. iii. Cõcordes of gram-
The fyrste betwene the nominatyue case and the verbe mer.
The seconde betwene the adiectyue and ꝑ substantyue
The thyrde betwene the relatyue and the antecedent.
The nominatyue case and the verbe must accorde in nõ
bre and persone. ¶ The adiectiue must accorde with his
substantyue in case gendre and nombre. But nownes
partityues distributyues comparatyues or superlatyues
degrees/ and other lyke put partityuely shal accorde in
gendre wt the genityue case/ or ꝑ other case ꝑ folowdeth
and is gouerned of them. ¶ The relatyue shall accorde
with his antecedent in gendre nombre and persone.

NOw knowe ye a partycyple. For he is a part of reason declyned with case/ and taketh parte of a nowne/ a parte of a verbe. What taketh he of a nowne. Tale gendre & nombre. What of a verbe. tens figure & cyõ & fygure. ¶ How many thynges lõge to a partycyple. vi. Gendre/ case/ tens/ significacyõ/ nombre & fygure. ¶ How many gendres of partycyples be there iiii. The masculyne/ as amatus/ ꝑ feminyne as amata/ ꝑ neutre as amatum/ the comyn of .iii. as hic et hec et hoc amans. ¶ How many cases of partycyples be there. vi. as be of nownes. ¶ How many tenses of partycyples be there. iiii. a partycyple of the presentens/ a partycyple of the preterytens/ a partycyple of ꝑ fyrst future/ & another of ꝑ latter future. ¶ How knowe ye a partycyple of the presentẽs. For his englysshe endeth in ynge/ as louyng & his latyn endeth in aus or in ens/ as amans dorens. ¶ Of whome is the partycyple of ꝑ presentẽs fourmed. Of ꝑ fyrst persone synguler nombre of ꝑ preterimperfe tens of the indicatyue mode/ by chaungyng the last syl lable in to ns/ as amabã amãs/ loquebat loquens/ po terã potens/ outake presens absens/ & iens of ibã quẽs ẽbã with theyr cõpoũdes/ ꝑ make theyr gerũdyues

Partycyple.

Gendres.

Cases.

Tenses.

Presens tens.

in eundi eūdo eundū. And the genytyue case synguler of the participle of the ꝑsentens in euntis/except ambio that maketh ambiendi & ambientis. ¶ How knowe ye a participle of the fyrst futurtens. For he betokeneth to do/or about to do/& his latyn endeth in rus/as lectu rus (to rede or about to rede) outtake the participle of the fyrst futurtens ℓ cometh of the verbes neutre passyues/and of sum es fui/with certayne of his cōpoundes. ¶ Of whome is he fourmed. Of the latter suppyne by puttynge to rus/as lectu lecturus/outtake nasciturus of nascor/ignosciturus of ignosco. Also futurus of sum es fui. ¶ How knowe ye a participle of the ꝑsentens. For his englasshe endeth in d t or n/as loued/taught/slayne/and his latyn endeth in tus sus rus or tus/as amatus visus nerus moꝛtuus. ¶ Of whome is he fourmed. Of the latter suppyne by puttynge to s/as doctus outtake moꝛtuus of moꝛioꝛ. ¶ How knowe ye the participle of ỹ latter futurtens. For he betokeneth to suffre lyke the infinitiue mode of the passiue voyce/& his latin endeth in dus/as amādus/(to be loued) ¶ Of whome is he fourmed. Of the genitiue case singuler of the participle of thy ꝑsentēs/by chaungynge tis in to dus/as amātis amādus. ¶ Of a verbe actiue & a verbe neutre that hath the suppyne come .iij. participles/one of the ꝑsentens/and another of the fyrst futurtens/as amans amaturꝰ/currēs curſurus. But of suche as lacke the suppynes cometh but onely ỹ participle of the ꝑsentens/as of timeo cometh onely timens. ¶ Of a verbe passiue come two participles/one of the ꝑtertēs/and another of the last futurtēs/as amatus amādus. But of suche passiues whole actiues lacke the suppynes cometh onely the partycyple of the last futurtens/as of timeo cometh/onely timendus. ¶ Of a verbe depouent/yf he haue the suppynes cometh thre partycyple/one of the

Of ỹ ꝑtertens

Of ỹ latter futurtens.

prelentens/another of the pretertēs/and another of ꝑ fyrst futurtens/as of loquor cometh loquens locutus locuturus. Of a verbe comyn come foure partycypples/one of the prelentens/and another of the pretertēs another of the fyrst futurtens/and another of ꝑ letter futurtēs as of largior cometh largiens largitus largiturus largiendus. ¶ How many nombres of partyceples be there/ii. the synguler as amans/the plurell as amantes. Nōbres.

¶ How many fygures of partycypples be there/ii. the symple as legens/ꝑ cōpoūde as perlegens. Fygures.

¶ Ntō hic et hec et hoc amans/gtō huius tis/dtō huic ti/actō hunc et hanc tē et hoc amās/vtō o amās abltō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc te. In plurali ntō hi et he tes et hec tia/gtō horū et harū et horū tiū/dtō his tibus/actō hos et has tes et hec tia/vtō o tes et o tia/abltō ab his tibus. ¶ Ntō amatus/a/um/gtō ri re ri/dtō ro re ro/actō rū rā rū vtō re ra rū abltō ro ra ro. In plurali ntō ri re ra/gtō rorū rarum rorum/dativo ris/actō ros ras ra/vtō ri re ra/ablativo ris. ¶ Ntō amatus a um/and amandus a um/be lyke wyse declyned. ¶ How many maner of wyse maye the voyce of the partycyple be chaunged in to a nowoe/iiij. maner wyse the fyrst whan he is construed with an other case than the verbe that he cometh of/as doctus grammatice/the seconde by compositeyon/as doctus indoctus/ꝑ thyrde by comparyson/as doctus doctior doctissimus/the fourth whan he synifyeth no tyme/as amandus/id est amari dignus.

Jtiusmodi ablatiui nō exeūt in i nisi neutri gēa/sicut semue Scruti in serūda editione Donati

Jmuenit interdū etiā noi ad tertiuo tuncrū Salustius. Duos maxime impigros dela git.

Jnterdum ille ipsi. Jde. Posū honeste pudicitiam habere

HOw know ye an aduerbe/ For he is a parte of reson vndeclyned ꝑ is ioyned vnto verbes partycypples gerūdyues & suppynes to declare & fulfyll ꝑ signifycacyō of them. ¶ How many thynges longe to an aduerbe/iiij. Significacyō/cōparyson/fourme and fygure. Significationes aduerbiorū que sunt aut sunt aduerbia loci/aut temporis/aut numeri & cetera.

Que sunt aduerbia loci. hic illic istic hac quo qua vbi intus foras intro foris obuiam ¶ These. vi. aduerbes be interrogatyues of places. quo / whyder / qua / whiche waye / vnde / fro whens / vbi / where / quorsum / whyderward / quousq; how ferre / Que sūt aduerbia temporis hodie nunc nup heri cras aliqñ olim tūc quum dum iam semper mane modo vesperi tantisper aliquantisper interdum. Que numeri. semel bis ter quater nonies decies vicies millies. Que ordinis. inde deinde deinceps denicq; demum postea preterea primum primo secundo viciſsim quod et sperandi est. Que negandi. haud neq; nō minime neutiq; nequaq;. Que affirmandi. etiā q̄dni pfecto quippe certe scilicet. Que optandi. vtinā osi vt o etsi pro vtinā. Que concedēdi. licet esto. Que adulandi sodes amabo. Que iurandi. pol mecastor mehercle mediusfidius. Que demonstrādi. en ecce eccum eccā. Que interrogandi. cur qua re quāobrē. Que dubitādi. ꝛ euentus. sunt que interdū cōfunduntur / vt quid qui vtrū nū nō nūquid. Que dubitādi. forsan forsitan fortasſis fortasse. Que prohibendi. ne. Que euētus. forte fortuito. Que similitudinis. quasi ceu tanq; vt velut veluti sic sicut sicuti put perinde acsi. Que vocādi. vt heus eheudū Que respōdendi. heu. Que cōgregandi. simul vna pariter cōmuniter. Que eligendi. potius imo. Que hortādi. eya aga agite. Que separādi. seorsū vicatim vtriq; sigillatim semote paulatim sēsim. Que qualitatis. bene pulchre fortiter omnino care viliter misere morose properanter expedite. Que quantitatis. multū plus minus parum satis nimium nimis valde. Que cōparandi. tam ꝛ q̄ magis maxime. ¶ Gradus cōparationis sunt tres. positivus / cōparativus / ꝛ superlativus. Que sunt aduerbia positiui gradus. docte pulchre fortiter / et similia. Que comparativi. doctius pulchrius fortius. Que superlativi. doctissime pulcherrime fortissime. ¶ Many

nerbes coniunccyons and interiectyons be of dyuerse
significacyons/and therfore they may be dyuersly na-
med/as vbi may be an aduerbe of place ⁊ of tyme/at a
coniunccyon copulatyue aduersatyue and diminutyue.
¶ How many fourme of aduerbes be there/two. the
primatyue/as clam/the deriuatyue/as clãculũ ¶ How
many fygures be there/iii. the symple/as diu/the com-
pouñde/as interdiu/p̃ decõpouñde/as ipsudẽter. ¶ With
how many cases may an aduerbe be cõstrued/w̃ all ca-
ses. with a noiatyue/as en ꝓiamns. with a genityue
case/as vbiq̃ locorũ. with a datiue/as ꝓpius vrbi. with
an accusatyue case/as prorime Hispaniam. with a voca
tyue/as heus puer. with an ablatyue/as procul dubio.
NOw knowe ye a cõiunccyon/ For he is a parte
of reasõ vnderlyned ꝙ openeth wordes or sentẽ
ces togyder. ¶ How many thynges longe to a
coniũccyon/thre. power/fygure/and order. ¶ How ma
ny powers of coniũccyons be there/copulatyues diiũ-
ctyues ⁊ interrogatyues/with other that folowe. Que
sunt copulatiue coniũctiones/etq̃ atq̃ at ac ast quoq̃:
Que sunt diiũctiue/aut ve vel ne nec an neq̃ seu siue.
Que interrogatiue/ne an necne anne nõne. Que erple
tiue vel completiue/quidẽ equidẽ vero autẽ quoq̃ scil̃
nimirum profecto. Que aduersatiue/sed tamen quamq̃
ꝙuis etsi tametsi etiamsi at vero ⁊ ceterũ qñ pro sed po-
nuntur. Que abnegatiue vel exceptiue/ni nisi quin a-
lioquin preterq̃. Que diminutiue saltẽ ne nec at aut et
vel pro saltẽ. Que causales/quia quapropter quoniam
quippe enĩ eteni nã nãq̃ qñquidẽ siquidẽ quatenus vtq̃
ne neu neue si quum/⁊ qñ sũpta pro quia. Que conditio-
nales/si sin modo dum dummodo. Que rationales/er-
go ideo igitur itaq̃ proin proinde quocirca propterea
idcirco. Que electiue/q̃ ac et atq̃ quando sumuntur
pro q̃. ¶ How many fygures of cõiunccyons be there/

two. the symple/as at et enim. the compounde/as atq; etenim. ¶ Ordo cõiunctionũ est triplex. A lie autẽ ppositum ordinis sunt/vt at ac ast. A lie autẽ subiunctiui ordinis/vt q; ve ne autẽ quidẽ quoq; et vero. A lie cõis ordinis/vt ergo ideo igitur nãq; tamẽ. ¶ How many wayes may a cõiunccyõ copulatyue be put bytwene vnlyke cases. iii. maner of wyse. The fyrst whan the wordes that include the copulacyon haue not one nature of construccyõ/vt iste liber est meus ⁊ fratris. Cicero fuit eloquens et magni ingenij. The seconde wyse whan he cometh after a worde ỹ may gouerne dyuerse cases/vt tu dignus laudis es et premio. The thyrde whan he is put bytwene two nownes of places whiche must be put in diuers cases/vt Cice. floruit Rome ⁊ Athenis.

How knowe ye a prepolycyon. For he is a parte of reson vndeclyned most comynly sette before other partes of reason in appolicyon ⁊ incompolycyon. ¶ How many thynges longe to a prepolicyõ two power to gouerne case/⁊ fygure. what case wyll a prepolicyõ gouerne. Some an accusatyue/some an ablatyue/⁊ some bothe the accusatyue and the ablatyue. ¶ Que prepositiones regunt actiũ. A ad apud ante aduersum aduersus cis citra circum circa contra erga extra inter intra infra iuxta ob pone per prope propter sedm̃ post trans vltra supra preter circiter vsq; versus tenus ¶ Que regunt ablatiũ. A ab abs cũ coram de e ex pro pre palã sine absq; tenus. ¶ Que vtroq; casus regunt In sub super et subter. ¶ In sub super et subter whan they be ioyned with verbes or partycyples that betoke moeuynge to a place/they gouerne an accusatyue/but ioyned with other verbe they gouerne an ablatyue case. These prepolycyons apud/penes/secundum/absq; sine/ wiii certayne other stande euer in appolycyon. And these am dis re se co con/stande euer in compolycyon.

A prepolicyon in compolicyon oftentymes wyll serue to the same case that he doth in appolicyon. ¶ What doth a prepolicyon in compolicyon. Oftentymes he encreaseth/ somtyme he diminissheth/ and somtyme he chaungeth ꝑ signifycacyon of ꝑ wordes ꝓ he is cõpounde with as admiror lubrideo dedisco. ¶ When two prepolicyons come before a casuall worde/ ꝑ latter prepolicyon shall gouerne the case/ vt veni de vltra mare. ¶ What dyfference is bytwene an aduerbe and a very prepolycyon. A very prepolycyon in appolycyon maye neuer be put without his casuall worde/ and aduerbe maye. ¶ How many fygures of prepolycyons be there. ii. the symple as versus, the cõpounde as aduersus. ¶ All prepolycyons in appolycyon be put before the wordes that they serue to outtake versus vsqꝫ and tenus/ whiche comyn ly be put after the wordes that they serue to. Also cum is put after the ablatyue case in bothe nombres of these thre pronownes ego tu sui/ and somtyme after the ablatyue case of this nowne quis qui que quod.

Interdū etiā abundat, vt e mori.

NOw knowe ye an interiecyō. For he is a parte of relon vndeclyned that betokeneth passyon of mānes soule with an onperfyte voyce of ioye/ sorowe/ wondre ꝛc. ¶ How many thynges longe to an interiecyon. Nue lignificacyon onely. ¶ Signifycacyons of interiecyons be dyuerse. Some of Ioye/ as euax euge ha ha he. Some of sorowe/ as heu hie ve. Some of drede/ as a tat. Some of metuaylyng or wondrynge/ as pape. Some of dyspleasynge or of scornynge as hui vah. Some of exclamacyō/ indignacyon or angre as proh. Some of curssynge/ as ve malum/ multo malo. All other may be reduced to some of these. ¶ What partes of reason may be put as an interiection. ¶ A nowne by hymselfe/ as malum. Somtyme a pronowne and his adiectyue/ as me miserum. Somtyme a holetea-

son both in latyn & in englysshe/as pyrgh deū & ꝯ dñm̄ tidē/ah Jesu mercy/ha good lorde/& suche other.
¶ An interiection may be construed wt all cases/except a genityue & an ablatiue with a noiatyue/as o festus dies hais. wt a datyue/as hei mihi, wt an accusatyue/as heu me miserum. with a vocatyue/as ah Corydon.

¶ TELOS:

TOTHEDOTE.

¶ Additamenta.

¶ Wherin I haue of before a pyre name of a cyte towne regyon or cōtree/or ony other place/yf the worde that goth before of be token not the owner/I shall comynly take the possessyue of the name of the place/and not the genityue nor ꝑ ablatyue with/a preposityon/as Joannes Londoniensis/non de Londoniis. elephanti Arabici potius ꝙ Arabie. Pisces marini potiꝰ ꝙ maris. Feta ga montana potiꝰ ꝙ mōtis. But in some appellatyues I may take indifferently the genityue case of the name of the place/or his possessyue/as prefectꝰ vrbanus vel vrbis consuetudo forensis vel fori/mos patrius vel patrie. ¶ All nownes adiectyues of the thyrde declension whose nominatyue case synguler endeth in er/or in is and hath the neutre in e/also substātyues in r/in al/or in e(except sal)make theyr ablatyue case synguler comynly in i. ¶ All nownes substantyues & adiectyues of the thyrde declenson/whose genityue case plurell endeth in um/make theyr accusatyue plurell in es & in is
¶ Eadē vor varie sumpta potest diuersarū esse partium orationis. vt hic pnomen est et aduerbiū/verū nomē et cōiunctio. Aduerbiū et iteriectio/& sic de multis aliis

¶ Inprynted at London in Southwarke by my Peter Treueris at the synge of the Woodowes.